

SECOND INAUGURATION

DRAWER

6

SECOND INAUGURATION

71 2007.025 00775



# Late Addresses of Abraham Lincoln, 1861-1865

## Second Inaugural Inauguration

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

PROGRAMME FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION. *Washington, 2d.* The committee of arrangements have published the programme for the President's inauguration. The President elect, Justices of the Supreme Court, Diplomatic corps, Heads of Departments, ex-members and members elect of Congress, Governors of States, officers of the army and navy, and others of distinction, will assemble in the Senate Chamber between the hours of 11 and 12. The oath of office will be administered to the Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson, by Vice President Hamlin, when the former, at noon, will take his seat as presiding officer of the Senate.

Those assembled in the Senate chamber will then proceed to a platform on the central portion of the Capitol, where all being in readiness the oath of office will be administered to the President elect by Chief Justice Chase, and the inaugural address will be delivered. Extensive arrangements have been made for the procession to accompany the President from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. Thousands of strangers have already arrived, and many more are doubtless on the way. The 4th of March will be generally observed as a holiday, and banks and public offices closed.

BOSTON, MAR 4

## Second Inaugural.

### Inauguration Day.

Nothing has been done in Philadelphia towards observing the 4th of March as a holiday, or towards celebrating it in any way. We are quite well satisfied with this. Although we rejoice at President Lincoln's entering upon a new term of office, and at the auspicious omens that attend it, there are over forty thousand voters in Philadelphia, representing over a quarter of a million of people, who did not vote for him, and who cannot help regarding demonstrations upon that day as, to a certain extent, of a partisan character. The New Yorkers have, under the appearance of extreme patriotism and loyalty, adopted a clever plan to bring people to their city on Inauguration Day. They have selected it as a time for a grand celebration of the recent victories, and they are inviting deputations from abroad, promising to show them a splendid military parade and other spectacles. It would have been in better taste to have chosen some other day for this. Besides, as great battles are imminent, which may be decisive, in Virginia and North Carolina, it would have been well to await their result, and then include them in the celebration. A very large portion of the people of New York will refuse to take part in the demonstration on Saturday on the ground that it is got up by political partisans,

and therefore we regret that it was determined to have it on that day. Every true friend of the President may have his own special feelings of exultation at his re-inauguration; and every loyal man may also have his daily and hourly rejoicings over Union victories and the near approach of the end of the rebellion. But it is not exactly appropriate to have a celebration of Sherman's victories just at the most critical moment of the campaign, and to have it on Inauguration Day. The New Yorkers, however, want to have a show, and if they can get fifty thousand good friends of the administration to come to see it, each spending an average amount of ten dollars in the city, it will be so much money in their pockets.

Evening Bulletin (Philadelphia), March 2, 1865, p. 4.

## Second Inaugural.

### President Lincoln.

A faithful servant of his country is sure to be rewarded by his country. Republicans are not ungrateful, nor are they unjust. A vast and enlightened people can reason and feel more honestly than the limited number who consider themselves statesmen or philosophers, and possessed of the right as well as the capacity to criticise the people. It will be four years to-morrow since Abraham Lincoln entered upon a constitutional term of the Presidency of the United States, to which he had been fairly elected. He enters now upon a second term, to which he has been chosen by an overwhelming majority of the votes of the people. Neither the burthens of the war, the severity of the taxation, nor the bitterness of an opposition that has scarcely ever had a parallel, could prevent the American people from rewarding their faithful servant by a re-election.

In a formal and official manner, President Lincoln will to-morrow address the people of the United States, and we shall not attempt to foreshadow what he is to say. But the spirit in which he accepts the responsibilities a second time imposed upon him is shown in his response to the joint committee of Congress instructed to inform him of his re-election. He said to these gentlemen:

"Having served four years in the depth of a great and yet unended national peril, I can view this call to a second term as in nowise more flattering to myself than as an expression of the public judgment that I may better finish a difficult work in which I have labored from the first, than could any one less severely schooled to the task. In this view, and with assured reliance on that Almighty Ruler who has so graciously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for their continued confidence, I accept the renewed trust with its yet onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities."

In these words there is no exultation nor self-conceit. Mr. Lincoln enters upon his new term with a solemn sense that he has a "difficult work" to finish; a trust to execute full of "onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities." He cannot help recurring to the inauguration of four years ago, when he made a journey of peril from Springfield to Washington; when his life was in danger if he passed publicly through Baltimore; when Washington was swarming with traitors; when the retiring President was looking complacently at the ruin he had wrought; when State after State was



rising in rebellion, and fort after fort was falling into the hands of rebels; when the little remnant of an army left to us--no bigger than a brigade--was hastily summoned to defend the capital; and when the hearts of all patriots were shrinking at the prospect of a civil war that had been made inevitable by the course of Buchanan and his friends.

On the 4th of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln, while saying everything he could to quiet the popular mind, and especially to moderate the fury of the South, declared that he would use the power confided to him "to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government." It was his duty to do this. The Southern people, doubting either his ability or his firmness, and especially doubting the power and determination of the people who had elected him, would neither be soothed nor frightened. Fort after fort was taken; navy yards, arsenals, custom houses and mints were seized, and eleven States were soon in insurrection, and banded together to resist the United States. But President Lincoln has kept his word. Every stolen fort, navy yard, custom house and arsenal, of any importance, has been recovered. Every rebellious State has been occupied, in whole or in part, by the forces of the United States. These forces now seal every port, and they are marching triumphantly through the heart of the rebellious region. The most formidable insurrection ever known, in any part of the world, seems on the point of being suppressed. Its concluding days finds the United States, which, four years ago, had the smallest army and navy possessed by any considerable government on earth, now possessed of the largest and best. They find our resources greater than ever; our resolution that the Union shall be maintained stronger than ever. They find us feared as well as respected by foreign nations, and dreaded by our domestic foes.

It has been part of the duty of the President, forced upon him by events that neither he nor any one else could control, to adopt measures for the extinction of slavery throughout the United States. In the District of Columbia, in West Virginia, in Maryland, and in Missouri slavery is absolutely extinct. Before long it will be extinct in Tennessee. But the people, through their representatives in Congress, have adopted the most effective measure for sustaining the President's policy, by agreeing to an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery everywhere, and there can be little doubt that before another year, through the action of the required number of State legislatures, this amendment will have been made part of the fundamental law of the land.

These and other great works are part of what has been done during the four years that Abraham Lincoln has been President of the United States. Having done thus much amid incredible difficulties, what may he not effect during the new term upon which he is now entering? He deserves and receives for what he has done the thanks and congratulations of all good American citizens and of the friends of freedom everywhere. He may also count upon their support and their prayers in all that he may yet do in the same noble cause.

Evening Bulletin (Philadelphi), March 3, 1865, p. 4.



*Albany Evening Journal*

Mar. 3, 1865 **The Inaugural Ceremonies.**  
WASHINGTON, Mar. 2.

The committee of arrangements have published the programme for the Presidential inauguration, from which it appears that the President elect, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Heads of Departments, Members elect of Congress, Governors of States, officers of the army and navy, and others of distinction, will assemble in the Senate Chamber, between the hours of 11 and 12. The oath of office will be administered to Vice President elect Johnson, by Vice President Hamlin. The former, at noon, will take his seat as presiding officer of the Senate.

Those assembled in the Senate Chamber will then proceed to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol, where all being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President elect by Chief Justice Chase, and the inaugural address will be delivered.

Extensive preparations have been made for the procession to accompany the President from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol. Thousand of strangers have already arrived, and many more are doubtless on their way.

The 4th of March will be generally observed as a holiday, and the banks and public offices will be closed.

## Second Inaugural.

### The Day And The Man.

To-day Abraham Lincoln will solemnly take upon himself the obligations of President of the United States for a second term of four years. It has been more than thirty years since the American people have called upon an occupant of the Executive chair to resume his duties. The honor that was bestowed upon the patriotic Jackson has been reserved for a man resembling him in many traits of character. He has been compelled to deal with Rebellion in as stern a manner as it was met, and would have been opposed by Jackson had it dared[?] the responsibilities of the present time. In ordinary conditions of our national affairs it would probably not have been the lot of Abraham Lincoln to have been re-elected, but in the circumstances which have agitated the country, no other man could have been found so proper to carry out the policy which he had inaugurated and maintained. The four years which have passed have been sorrowful and slow. The nation has been excited to the utmost by the fierce passions which have swept over it. The fate of Republican institutions has trembled in the balance, and the great question whether men can govern themselves has been upon trial. The struggle has been bitter and bloody. The crisis of the contest has passed. The eye of the patriot gazes cheerfully toward the future. He sees the glorious halo of triumph growing brighter every day, and rejoices that the end is near.

President Lincoln, a plain, honest man, was called to the chair of state at a time when the incipient utterances of treason seemed to be so unreasonable and so meaningless that they were supposed to be idle words. With all the menaces which were directed against him on the 4th of March, 1861, it was impossible to believe that they were other than the wild ravings of disappointment, which would soon die away without an echo. But the Government had been left defenseless by the supineness of the outgoing administration. The Union was believed to be at the mercy of its enemies. Many availed themselves of the supposed weakness of the national arm, and entered confidently upon a civil war in which the preponderance of advantage was so great on their side at the beginning, that the thought of opposition was met by them with derision.

It is not our intention to rehearse the history of the great events which have since taken place. They are engraved indelibly upon the mind and memory of every person of mature age. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say that President Lincoln has met the awful responsibilities forced upon him with courage, wisdom and manliness. His integrity of purpose, singleness of

heart, and steady perseverance, have enabled him to overcome the unexampled difficulties which surrounded him with unflinching determination and with a sincerity which has vanquished the immense obstacles which rose up against him. He has met great political questions, obtruded upon him by the march of events, with firmness and wisdom, and his views have been those of a patriot and a statesman. The people have watched his course with painful earnestness, and they have felt that his designs were just, his aspirations patriotic. They have joined in loud acclaim, by triumphant majority, in asking him to conclude the great work which it was his fortune to begin. His administration, when passion shall have subsided and cool reflection will come to judge of it, will be pronounced noble, dignified and conservative. He has labored for the preservation of the Union, and he will take the oath of office to-day with solemn earnestness, and a heartfelt belief that ere another four years have expired it will be known that his efforts have not been in vain.

It was the good fortune of President Lincoln to surround himself with able counsellors. Changes have been made in his Cabinet. Talented men have withdrawn from it, but men equally able have taken their places. The policy of the Government has been maintained, whatever the changes. The great office of Secretary of State has been discharged with an ability which has gained us influence at home and respect abroad, by the comprehensive and brilliant abilities of William H. Seward. The War Department, with untiring energy, stern and uncompromising industry, has been fortunate in the direction of such an indomitable and faithful officer as Edwin M. Stanton. A navy, one of the most powerful in the world, has been created under the wise and unceasing direction of Gideon Welles. If the country has lost the eminent financial ability of Salmon P. Chase, who has been translated to the greatest law trust of the nation, it has been faithfully served by William P. Fessenden, and will have cause to rejoice in the appointment of Hugh McCulloch. In all the officers who conduct the important business of the country, it has been the fortune of the President to have had the aid of statesmen and patriots. Need we say that in the right and left arms of the National will, the army and navy, it has been our fortune to develop distinguished courage, fidelity and shining talent? With Grant and Farragut in command of the great bodies of men who avenge the national laws, the future of the republic seems to be well assured. With such assistants as Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas, and numerous other officers of shining talent, and with hundreds and thousands of brave fellows in the rank and file, our power on the land is beyond successful resistance. With Porter and DuPont and our gallant sailors upon the water, the future of our cause is full of promise.

Abraham Lincoln will take the oath of office with determination to do his duty, and with patriotic hope that the dreadful issue before the country will soon be determined in favor of the cause of freedom to mankind. As the recording angel registers the vow, may it also be with a clear sight into the future in which looms up a glorious peace, the subsidence of the passions of civil war, and a new stride forward in the career of prosperity, happiness and liberty to mankind.

Philadelphia Inquirer, March 4, 1865, p. 4.





And Inaugural



# POSTSCRIPT!

QUARTER TO FOUR, P. M.

Latest by Telegraph.

## INAUGURATION OF PRES. LINCOLN.

[Special Despatch to the Transcript.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.

At 12 o'clock, the rain ceased and the clouds disappeared. The ceremonies of inauguration took place in the east front of the capitol. The scene presented surpasses description. The entire diplomatic corps were present.

No accident occurred to mar the success of the occasion. KAPPA.

## THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Washington, 4th. The procession reached the Capitol about a quarter to twelve, escorting the President elect. At a subsequent period the President and Vice President, together with Justices of the Supreme Court, members and ex-members of Congress, Foreign Ministers and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber.

Here the Vice President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address. Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office on the Eastern Portico, when the President delivered his Inaugural Address.

The attendance and scene was one of much interest.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Fellow-Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper.

Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have constantly been called forth on every point and phase of the great contest, which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms upon which all else chiefly depends is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war, seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but located on the Southern part of it.

These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected the magnitude or the duration the war has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease even before the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other.

It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask God's assistance in wringing his bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both could not be answered.

[Remainder in our next edition.]

# TRANSCRIPT EXTRA!

FIVE O'CLOCK.

Latest by Telegraph.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRES. LINCOLN

[Continued from Postscript Edition.]

That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offense come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American Slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern there is any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away.

Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword—as was said 3000 years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

## DETAILS OF THE INAUGURATION.

Washington, 4th. The weather has cleared off bright and beautiful.

As the President and others reached the platform the Band played "Hail to the Chief." Salutes were fired and the President was cheered by an immense throng, composed of civilians and military.

After the inaugural address he was again cheered, salutes were fired and the band played.

The procession is now passing down the avenue, the display is exceedingly grand.

Side walks are jammed with persons and every window and house top filled with ladies and gentlemen, who are waving handkerchiefs and hats with great enthusiasm.

The Philadelphia Fire Department and ours attract great attention by their beautifully adorned apparatus.

Many bands of music are interspersed throughout the whole procession and the line is one continual display.

The Chronicle is represented in the procession by a large truck with a Press upon it, printing the Chronicle Junior and scattering them to the dense masses.

The procession was one hour passing a given point, and the length is probably a mile.

The Navy Yard delegation has a monitor in line with a turret turning.

The streets are almost in an impassable condition.

One feature in the procession is the colored troops and Odd-Fellows with their bands of music.

---

---

## EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

---

---

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1865.

---

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, at the Capital of the Nation, to day, will present many striking contrasts to the same ceremonies in Washington, four years ago. Then the exercises occurred among a population the larger portion of whom looked with the most intense hatred upon the new President, as one destined to rule them with a rod of iron, and destroy their cherished "institution" by the assumption of his responsible duties. Now, a large majority of the people of Washington are truly loyal, regard slavery with unmixed abhorrence, and the national capital is one of the strongest anti-slavery cities in the Union. President Lincoln everywhere receives the unstinted admiration of the masses of its citizens.

In 1860, open intimations were given that President Lincoln would fall by the bullet of the assassin before he could reach the steps of the Capitol. An emeute in the streets was provided against by the Federal authority, and all the preparations were made for a bloody suppression of the emissaries of treason, who had threatened to signalize the change of rulers by ushering in the reign of universal anarchy. There was a procession, at that time, in which the military formed a conspicuous feature; but they were so disposed as to be most efficient in the stern work supposed to be at hand. Sharpshooters were posted upon the tops of the buildings in the streets through which the procession was to move, and artillery was so arranged as to clear the avenues of the mob if such a necessity should arise. Gen. Scott has often mentioned with pride, the thoroughness with which he prepared to thwart the plans of the anarchists, and the relief he experienced when the day passed without bloodshed. This is proof enough of the fearful tendency of anticipated events in the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

The military, on this Fourth of March, have been ordered out to increase the attractions of the inaugurating pageant, and for no purpose of protecting any of the distinguished personages who are to take a part in it. The different arms of the service will probably be sufficiently represented to show the immense stride the nation has taken in military power within the last four years. Its great moral progress will be exemplified, in a more astonishing manner, by the spectacle of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase administering the oath of office to President Lincoln, under whose administration Slavery has received its death-blow. The mighty change of a few years is rendered still more impressive to the mind by reverting to the scene at the Capitol eight years ago, when Chief Justice Taney swore in James Buchanan!

BOSTON AD7



## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Ceremonies of Inauguration Day—Full and Detailed Description of the Affairs—Scenes and Rumors of the Day.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.

Four years ago to-day, the faithful few who gathered to do honor to the people's choice for President of the United States came armed to the teeth. Then every one was suspicious of his neighbor, while assassination darted his menace at the Presidential chair. How different this from to-day's enthusiastic and confident crowds representing every loyal State in the United States assembled to witness the reinauguration of the man who four years ago, in defiance of the threats of traitors, was installed in his high office at the point of the bayonet.

As early as 9 o'clock the crowd began to assemble in front of the White House and in a short time both sides of the streets were completely jammed by those eager to see the President, but they were disappointed. He was called to the Capitol early this morning to sign a number of important bills passed by both Houses of Congress yesterday and last night, where he remained and consequently was not in the procession as was expected.

As the hour for starting the line of the procession approached, the clouds broke away auspiciously, disclosing a clear sky in the West. The procession formed on the avenue between 15th and 16th streets, and commenced to move about half-past 11 a. m. in the following order: One hundred and nineteen Metropolitan policemen; squad of the 16th New York cavalry, followed by the band of the 1st brigade; section of U. S. artillery; the 1st brigade veteran reserve corps, commanded by Col. Stil, headed by Finley's hospital band; corporation authorities of Washington and municipal government delegation; Washington Turner's Association, accompanied by a fine band of music; two companies of U. S. marines; a detachment of veteran reserves; a battalion of the 4th regiment U. S. colored troops and a number of civic associations, each with a fine band, completed the procession. Philadelphia was represented by several fire companies with their engines, and two hose companies, all numbering nearly three hundred men.

The representation from the West was very large and exceedingly creditable. Pennsylvania avenue, about the time of the starting of the procession, presented a gay appearance. Despite the unpleasant weather thousands of people occupied the sidewalks and windows of private and public buildings. The long colonnade of the Treasury Building bore an immense freight of human beings, and the west front of the Capitol was similarly loaded. The State Department attracted much attention by its brilliant display of gracefully draped flags, as did the War Department by its display of flags and also of arches and other decorations of evergreens. The national flag in some shape, mammoth or miniature, was to be seen at every available point along the avenue, and upon various carriages, cars and harnesses of horses on the streets, giving an exceedingly lively appearance to the scene.

Up to this morning the number of strangers arriving in this city was not so large as it was four years ago, when the excitement in regard to the inauguration of President Lincoln and the anticipation that some foul play might be attempted by secession gangs to prevent him from getting his seat caused an extraordinary rush to this city some days in advance of the inauguration. This season a large number who proposed to come in order to avoid the difficulty of getting lodgings, decided not to come until the day of inauguration itself, and for their accommodation extensive arrangements were made by the different railway companies in the way of running special trains. Numbers from a distance stopped over night in Baltimore, arriving by the morning train.

So important a day could not well pass without its due proportion of rumors, and among these was one that something was going on indicating that trouble was anticipated from some undeveloped quarter. Rumor had it that all the roads leading to Washington had been heavily picketed for some days and the bridges guarded with extra vigilance, as if on the watch for suspicious characters, also that the 8th Illinois Cavalry had been pushed out from Fairfax Court House on an active scouting expedition as if in search of some of the suspicious characters, also that an undue proportion of extraordinary looking persons in grizzled costumes were to be seen upon the streets, indicating that something was portending; but the day wore on tranquilly, flame rumor took a back seat and was heard no more. For the purpose of preserving order the military patrols were doubled, and made frequent rounds of the streets, but notwithstanding the

large number of strangers in the city, good order prevailed, and but few arrests were made, either by the military or police authorities. A large number of officers from the Army of the Potomac availed themselves of the occasion to visit the city, and added not a little to the military aspect of the ceremonies. Among them were Major General Wells, Chief of Major General Meade's staff; Maj. General, Chief Quartermaster of the army, acting at Fort Richmond; General Sharp, Asst. Provost Marshal General Army of the Potomac; Lieut. Col. Barstow, of Gen. Meade's staff; Capt. Webster and Robinson, of Gen. Grant's staff, and Capt. Howell and Lieut. French, of Gen. Ingalls's staff; all of whom came up on a special steamer from City Point. The Army of the Shenandoah and all military posts near Washington were represented more or less by officers and men.

The preliminary arrangements were similar in most respects to the previous inauguration, ex-

cepting perhaps four years ago a platform was erected on the sills of the east room of the capitol of sufficient area to accommodate the President and suite, and all entrances to the building were closed to all except to those supplied with the tall-mane pass of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. During the last three or four days the attendance of visitors at the capitol had increased wonderfully, and yesterday the throng was so immense as to obstruct all the passages and interfere not a little with the preparations for to-day's ceremonies. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate held a levee at his office in the capitol, issuing tickets of admission. These were given to Senators, members of the House, the President's suite, foreign delegations, members of the press and their respective families. Many, however, availing themselves of senatorial influence to secure passage, effected an entrance where they had no business to come, and not a few slipped in many hours previous to the ceremonies, and patiently awaited the arrival of the procession. The Senate Chamber was arranged at an early hour for the ceremonies with in an are formed by desks. Around the front of the Vice President's chair, elegantly cushioned arm chairs were placed, cane seats were sandwiched between the widely separated chairs of the Senators, while sofas and settees filled up the rear.

About 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Powell, the doors of the galleries were opened to the ladies. The rush and scramble for the stairs was characteristic of the gentle sex, and from that time until the Senate adjourned, the confusion rendered proceedings inaudible. Time slipped wearily away to outsiders patiently waiting in the mind and rain, while inside the Senate endeavored to transact business, with loud and repeated, but unsuccessful, calls of the presiding officer upon the ladies to preserve order in the galleries. Vice Admiral Farragut entered the Senate Chamber, and promptly sat down in one of the back seats, next to Maj. Gen. Hooker, then Gen. T. A. T. and others, while the attaches of the several foreign legations leisurely snuggled into their gallery. At fifteen minutes before twelve Vice President Hamlin escorted the Vice President elect to the desk, and soon after the Cabinet appeared, followed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The President was seated in front of the Secretary's table, and the Committee of arrangements on the left of Vice President Hamlin. The Chief Justice and Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court were seated on the right of the Chair, the Diplomatic Corps on the right of the Chair next to the Supreme Court, heads of departments on the left of the Chair, officers of the army and navy who by name had received the thanks of Congress, Governors and Ex-Governors of the States, and territories of the Union, Assistant Secretaries of departments, Assistant Postmaster General, the Assistant Attorney General and Judge Advocate General, Comptrollers, Auditors and Registers of Treasury, Solicitors of the various departments, Judges and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, occupied seats on the right and left of the main entrance. The members of Congress and the members elect, entered the Senate Chambers by the main entrance, and occupied seats on the left of the Chair. Vice President Hamlin, in a brief farewell address, feelingly alluded to his connection with the Senate as its presiding officer, and after referring to the brilliant future of the Republic, concluded by wishing all a safe and happy return to their families.

The Vice-President followed, referring to his elevation from the rank as an illustration of American privileges and proceeded at length upon the subject of the subordination of presidents and secretaries to the will of the people, at the conclusion of which the oath of office was administered to him by Vice President Hamlin. The Vice-President elect taking the Bible in his hand, and elevating it before the audience exclaimed: "I kiss this book before my nation of the United States. The address of Vice-President Johnson, on being sworn in, is very severely criticised on all hands. His friends allege that he must have been laboring under serious indisposition. Vice-President Johnson, after some further remarks, then took the chair and called the Senators elect to the 29th Congress, after which the body repaired to the east front of the capitol.

As the President followed by the imposing cortege that had filed the Senate Chamber stepped out from among the columns of the east portico, and in his unassuming way, came in full view of the throng, a loud and enthusiastic cheer welcomed him with many repetitions that seemed as though they would not be checked. Finally it subsided. The privileged visitors to the Senate Chamber clustered on the portico and at the windows and in the universal hush, the President addressed them. At the conclusion of the address the procession was formed and moved towards the Executive Mansion. President Lincoln accompanied in his carriage by his son, master Fred. Lincoln and Senator Foster, of Connecticut. Next followed the carriage of Mrs. Lincoln who was accompanied by Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, then the carriage of Robert Lincoln and next those of the Foreign Ministers, succeeded by the civic procession.

The day will close in an appropriate manner, with a public reception at the White House by the President and Mrs. Lincoln, for which the most extensive preparations have been made.

## THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4.—President Lincoln was inaugurated at 12 o'clock, noon, today. The weather was clear and beautiful, but on account of the recent rains, the streets were filled with mud. Despite this fact, the crowd that assembled was exceedingly large, and thousands proceeded to the capitol to witness the inauguration ceremonies. The procession moved from Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue at 11 o'clock. President Lincoln had been at the capitol all day, and consequently did not accompany the procession to the scene of the ceremonies. Two regiments of the Invalid corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery and two regiments of colored troops, formed the military escort.

The mayor and councilmen of Washington, councilmen from Baltimore, the firemen of this city, and firemen from Philadelphia, the Goodwill, Franklin and Perseverance companies, each company drawing its engine along, were also in the procession. Among the benevolent societies present, were lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons, including a colored lodge of the latter fraternity. The public and principal private buildings on Pennsylvania avenue were gaily decorated with flags, and every window was thronged with faces eager to catch a glimpse of the President elect.

The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States, was administered to Mr. Lincoln by Chief Justice Chase, in the presence of thousands who witnessed the interesting ceremony while standing in mud almost knee deep. The inaugural was then read, after which a national salute was fired. The procession then again moved up Pennsylvania avenue, the President being conveyed in an open barouche. Seated with him was his son and Mr. Foster of the committee of arrangements. The President was escorted to the White House, after which the procession separated.

Everything passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner, and although thousands participated in the ceremonies, not an accident occurred to mar the pleasures of the day.

The procession reached the capitol about 1:45 p. m., escorting the President elect. At a subsequent period, the President and Vice President, together with the Justices of the Supreme Court, members and ex-members of Congress, foreign ministers and other persons of distinction, assembled in the Senate Chamber. There the Vice President elect took the oath of office, preceding it by an address.

Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office on the eastern portico, when the President delivered his inaugural.

The following is the President's Inaugural Address:

Fellow-countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it, without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish; and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invoke His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both should not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world, because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offenses that in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now so wills to remove that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern that there is any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations!



## Second Inaugural.

The Fourth of March.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 1.]

The 4th day of March will be a grand day in Yankee land. Nothing like what will then be seen has ever before been witnessed on this continent or on any other. There will be infinite bellringings, unlimited fireworks, unrestrained rhetoric, immeasurable processions. And why? Wherefore is the free American air to be vexed with all the hubbub? Because, simply, on that day Lincoln will be inaugurated as President of the United States; and on that day the Yankee nation is to celebrate, with all the wild enthusiasm for which it is so remarkable, the recent victories of the Federal arms, the capture of Charleston and Wilmington, the march of Sherman through South Carolina, and the anticipated suppression of the "great rebellion." It is in this manner that the Yankees have resolved to celebrate the ante mortem obsequies of the Confederacy; for fear, perhaps, that they may not have another chance and that the accursed thing may start again into life and vigor from a condition which they have determined to be moribund at least. It will be interesting to read the reports of the doings, and especially of the sayings, on this extraordinary occasion. All the great Yankee orators will, questionless, harangue the

expectant crowds, describing in pathetic terms the miserable situation of the South, and painting glowing pictures of the prosperity and power of the conquering North.

Seward will be seized with another fit of fatidical fury, and will prophesy as even he never prophesied before, excelling all his vaticinating predecessors in boldness of prefigurement. He will, for the twentieth time, declare that the war is approaching its close; that the armies of the Union are engaged in a series of operations which must ensure a speedy triumph; that the area of rebellion is now confined to the limits of a single State, and that in a very few days Sherman will shake hands with Grant in the parlor of the Spottswood Hotel. He will then congratulate his hearers on the wonderful power and resources of the Yankee nation; congratulate them on the reinauguration of Lincoln; congratulate them on the sound thrashing which they are going to administer to England and France, and all the rest of the impudent world, as soon as this little affair with the South is brought to its inevitable issue.

But what if Seward and the rest of them should be mistaken? What if they should expend their rejoicings for triumphs destined to be marred by defeat, and squander their prophecies on events to be perpetually deferred? What if the Confederacy, after all, should refuse to die, and reject the obsequies got up at so much trouble and expense? No matter, it is all one with the Yankees. Like Moliere's doctor, who insisted that the patient was dead because rule required him to die. Seward will declare the Confederacy defunct, because, on his theories, the Confederacy cannot possibly be alive. It makes no kind of difference to him that he has been making the same kind of declarations at any time during the last three years, that he has proved by irrefragible logic that the Confederacy was bound to expire when Fort Donelson was taken; that she could not live another month when Vicksburg was captured; that she was at the last gasp when Atlanta fell, and that in spite of all, she displayed sufficient vigor to defeat a half dozen Yankee armies, and bring humiliation on half a dozen first class Yankee generals. So it would make no difference should it turn out that Sherman fail in his present enterprise, and that, instead of meeting Grant in the Spottswood Hotel, he be turned back on his path and forced to find refuge by the waters of the friendly sea, or that he be overtaken by a defeat disastrous to all the cherished Yankee hopes of triumph and conquest. But the Northern papers exhibit already symptoms of uneasiness at the aspect of the situation. They rejoice exceedingly over Sherman's march to Columbia; but they would very much like to hear something more from him.

The Age, Philadelphia, March 6, 1865, p. 1.



## Second Inaugural

### The Inauguration.

[From the Washington [Constitutional] Union of Saturday Evening.]

The second inauguration of His Imperial Highness, Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, took place to-day. It is something to be remembered that this is the first time since the days of Andrew Jackson that the same man has twice been elected to the chief office in the republic; and this of itself would render the day of increased importance, were it not that other events of somewhat deeper significance have transpired, to which we would call a moment's attention.

It has always been the custom of the representatives of foreign governments to be present in Washington on this interesting occasion. But to-day we look upon their places, and alas find them unfilled. What change has come over the spirit of their dreams, we would ask, to cause this stampede among them? Are they amazed at the waxing splendor of this western sun that a second time mounts the horizon to give light and sustenance to the shoddy world below? Is Lord Lyons fearful of the increased diplomatic subtlety of Seward, that England is left without a representative on this occasion? Has Count Mercier so far forgotten the proverbial politeness of the French that he, too, stays away from the metropolis when common courtesy dictates he should remain to congratulate the Father of the Faithful at this new evidence of the children's affectionate partiality? Has the Peruvian Government discovered any more guano islands which require the immediate supervision of its minister, Senor Burredo, to the exclusion of his presence here to-day? We might suppose that the Brazilian Minister, Senor Lisboa, was absent on a search after the sunken Florida, but why are Baron Van Limburg, the Holland, and Baron Blondel, the Belgian representative, away? The government of the former, not long since, we are told, offered to lend us forty millions of dollars, provided we hypothecated our foreign duties as security, and Belgium is surely a fast friend. The Prussian Minister, Baron Von Gerolt, is also not here--is he in Boston trying to drive a bargain with some of those cute Yankees for a fleet load of Hessians to fill up New England's quota for the draft? He had better be here for all the success he'll have. Massachusetts stole the Hessians she has heretofore obtained--and who ever heard of a Yankee paying for anything which could be got by a delightful little scheme of speculation that will set off to

advantage those slippery traits in his character he is so found of bragging about? Besides, the Baron Von Gerolt has given up his establishment, and his family are in Europe; consequently he cannot mean to settle in Boston. If he does, he is sadly deficient in the good taste we gave him credit for.

The Representatives of other foreign nations are not present now. The absence of Count Giorgi, the Austrian Minister, is easily accounted for. There are hints that we shall soon have an imbroglio with Mexico, and the Count, no doubt, takes the side of Maximillian. But what is the reason that the Minister of the Hanseatic Republic, Herr Schleiden; of Sweden, the Count Piper--and of New Granada, Senor Hutardo, are all away on this occasion? Such a thing is without precedent in the annals of the republic? Does the world intend to let us manage our domestic affairs not only without the annoyance of interfering but also with the insult of perfect and contemptuous indifference? We ask again, what is the cause of this truly unprecedented absence of Foreign Representatives?

Ah! We have it! Strange it did not occur to us before. But then we are rather used to Yankee notions and hence may be excused for our dullness. Governor Andrew is shipping all the nubile virgins of Massachusetts to masculine markets in Oregon and California, and the first installment has touched at Washington on the 4th of March on a private venture. Oh suave and polished Mercier! thou didst well to flee before this virginal avalanche if thou hadst desire to enjoy thine own Paris again. There are bright eyes and sweet voices in thy Norman halls, O Lyons! but this charge of the [unreadable] Amazons is imminent and terrible[?], and their male legislators have made the divorce laws wonderfully brittle. [The rest of the paragraph, several lines, is unreadable.]

What a capital thought was this of Gov. Andrew! Only he oughn't[sic] to have publically announced it so soon. If he had kept his mouth shut a little longer, Abraham would have had the rare satisfaction of beholding these foreign envoys escorted up the avenue by these crinolined and spectacled Amazons, having Longfellow's poems for bucklers and Ward Beecher's sermons for javelins. Armed with such a panoply they would be safe from the attacks of mortal man.

And yet, we are again wrong, or else the much vaunted black is deficient in taste. Colonel Ernest Soumain[?], the Minister from Hayti, is not here. Ah! this is the unkindest cut of all. Abraham may well say "Et tu, Brute?" It is shameful ingratitude.

After years of toil and struggling, to be so rewarded! After waiting on bended knee to the "sovereign's" beseeching "banish Peto, banish Bardolph, banish Poins--Falstaff--valiant Jack Falstaff"--it is too bad, indeed, for Falstaff to banish himself! Is it so indeed, that the lion has become so low that the ass kicks him thus insolently? We beg pardon. We quoted wrongly. Has the ass grown so officious in his solicitations for the lion's comfort that the latter condescendingly tramples him thus? Alas! that it is so. The glory of the day has well nigh faded--and no "nigger" substitute for the ungrateful! Haytian has been obtained. Poor Summer! How his heart has been thrilling for so many months as the idea of standing at full height in the presence of the emigrant virgins of his native State, with the Haytian Minister's hat in his hand! Even the heavens have been weeping at his disappointment.

Levity aside, is it not a little singular, to say the least, that so many envoys of foreign nations are absent on this occasion? It is without precedent in the history of the country. Does it happen through intentional design or is it the almost improbable coincidence of so many being called away at the same time? We think the incident presents food for the deepest reflection.

The Age (Philadelphia), March 7, 1865, p. 1.

## Second Inaugural.

### The Other Inaugural.

The special reporter of the New York Herald gives a long and minute account of the proceedings at Washington on inauguration day. Among other matters he mentions the debut of "Andy Johnson" as Vice President, who appeared in the lobby of the Senate, supported by Vice President Hamlin. The Herald correspondent says that Johnson "walked unsteadily, probably from excitement." In the Senate chamber, when Mr. Hamlin had concluded his valedictory, Vice President elect, Mr. Johnson, commenced his address, before he had taken the oath of office. He had been talking about five minutes when the President entered the door from the Senate lobby, at the right of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Senators Hendricks and Forster, Mr. Lincoln taking his seat at the end of the Clerk's desk, near the members of his Cabinet.

We give what followed in the language of the Herald.

During all this time Andrew Johnson--for such he simply was then not having taken the oath of office (would to heaven that it could be said in behalf of the country that he is still only Andrew Johnson)--continued his speech. It might have been appropriate at some hustings in Tennessee; but it certainly was far from being appropriate on this occasion. It was not only a ninety ninth rate stump speech, but disgraceful in the extreme. He had not proceeded far when Senators on the Republican side began to hang their heads, sunk down in their seats, look at each other with significance, as much as to say, "Is he crazy, or what is the matter?" They exhibited in every feature great uneasiness. There was no mistaking the fact that the Senators were mortified in the extreme. The Democratic Senators leaned forward and appeared to be chuckling with each other over the figure made by the Republican party through their Vice President elect. The foreign ministers showed unmistakable signs of amazement as the incoherent sentences came from Mr. Johnson's lips. Republican Senators moved around in their seats, unable to sit still under the exhibition before them. Some of the Senators sat sidewise; others turned their backs as if anxious to hide themselves.

Luckily for the members of the House of Representatives they did not reach the Senate until several minutes after twelve, and they were not subjected to but a small portion of this scene.



The speech was disconnected, the sentences so incoherent that it is impossible to give an accurate report of the speech. As the sentences came up to the reporter's gallery, the statements that your President is a plebeian--I am a plebeian, glory in it--Tennessee has never gone out of the Union--I am going to talk two minutes and a half on that point--I want you to hear me. Tennessee always was loyal--we all derive our power from the people--Chief Justice Chase is but a creature of the people--I want you to hear me two minutes on that point--you, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, derive your authority from the people. ("Who is Secretary of the Navy," was then heard, in a voice of less volume. Some one responded Mr. Welles.) You, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, get your power from the people. This was the strain and tone of the whole speech mixed with a lecture to the Senate on the rebellious States.

It was impossible to give a full report sitting in the gallery. The constant clatter of voices in the rear declaring, "What a shame." "Has he no friend?" "Is there no person who will have mercy upon him?" "Tell him to stop and save the country further disgrace," were so numerous that it entirely prevented a full report being made. The only full report was that of the official reporters of the Globe. The Senators, however, were so chagrined at the speech that they notified the Globe reporter to suppress his copy and wait until Mr. Johnson could write out a speech, that this affair might not go before the world in that form. It is charitable to say that his condition was such that he was unfit to make a speech. He evidently did not shun Bourbon County, Kentucky, on his way here.

Mr. Johnson finally concluded his speech, whereupon Vice President Hamlin administered to him the oath of office. Mr. Hamlin read the oath by sentences, and Mr. Johnson repeated it after him. The effort of the Vice President elect to go through with the form of repeating the sentences as read by Mr. Hamlin was painful in the extreme. He stumbled, stammered, repeated portions of it several times over. The moment that he concluded this task, Mr. Johnson turned to the audience and commenced another speech, giving to those assembled his idea of the oath which he had just taken. He had uttered but two or three sentences when some of the officials standing near him had the good sense to stop him, he having already occupied some nineteen minutes in his former speech, and delayed the proceedings beyond all usages. They were unwilling that they should be any longer delayed by the incoherent remarks of this new official. It had heretofore been the custom to close all speeches the moment that the judges of the Supreme Court and

diplomatic corps reached the Senate Chamber. Mr. Hamlin, in accordance with this usage, closed his speech in time to give Mr. Johnson some seven minutes to make his remarks before the arrival of the above dignitaries. But Mr. Johnson did not appear to understand the usage on such occasions, or else was not inclined to follow them for the diplomatic gentlemen heard the bulk of his speech, and, unfortunately, the worst part of it. The moment that the new Vice President had been silenced, Mr. Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned. Thus expired the Senate of the Thirty-eighth Congress, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock.

The Inaugural Addresses.  
[From the New York World of yesterday.]

It is with a blush of shame and wounded pride, as American citizens, that we lay before our readers to day the inaugural addresses of President Lincoln and Vice President Johnson. But we cannot hide the dishonor done to the country we love by withholding these documents from publication. They therefore must go forth to the country, such as they are.

"The pity of it, the pity of it," that thus a divided, suffering nation should neither be sustained in this crisis of its agony by words of wisdom nor cheered by words of hope, but mocked at in [next few words unreadable] by a [unreadable] parody of "John Brown's Hymn" from the lips of its chosen Chief Magistrate.

"The pity of it, the pity of it," that the life of this Chief Magistrate should be made precious to us by the thought that he at least excludes from the most august station in the land the person who defiled our chief council chamber on Saturday with the spewings of a drunken boor.

[From the N. Y. Daily News.]  
God Save the Life of Abraham Lincoln.

We have not, heretofore, experienced any particular solicitude for the health of Mr. Lincoln beyond that which our good wishes to all our fellow creatures have prompted; but now, in view of the indecent exhibition that Andrew Johnson has made of his vulgarity, ignorance and ridiculous vanity, upon assuming the Vice Presidency, we devoutly pray that our Chief Magistrate may be spared to fulfill his term of office. If anything should happen that would place Andrew Johnson in the Presidential chair, the Republic would be shamed beyond endurance, and lost beyond redemption.

The Age (Philadelphia), March 7, 1865, p. 2.



## Second Inaugural.

### The Vice President.

If drunkenness in high office could be made a felony or an impeachable offence, it would be a good thing for the country. In Congress, especially when the slave States were fully represented, we have had many disgraceful exhibitions of inebriety, and one of our Presidents used to drink in a manner not creditable to himself or his office. But it was reserved for Mr. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, to make a most melancholy and mortifying display of drunkenness in the Senate Chamber, on Inauguration Day, in the presence of the President, his Cabinet, the members of Congress, the diplomatic corps, and some thousands of ladies. It is not a pleasant thing to think of, but such conduct ought not to go unrebuked by those who assisted to place Mr. Johnson in his exalted position. It will not do to have only the political opponents of the Vice President censuring his disgraceful conduct. They have a right to condemn him, and it is not unnatural that they should try to make political capital out of the affair, and try to make the Republican party answerable for the sin of the man whom they have placed in office. But that is not the proper way to treat so grave an offence. Mr. Johnson was a much longer time a Democrat than he has been a Republican, and the habit, which is now said to be confirmed, was probably acquired before the change in his political sentiments. But, without reference to his opinions, he is deserving of the severest censure from all parties, because he has disgraced his office and insulted the nation. It would be a relief to the whole country and a small atonement for the wrong he has done, if he would, without delay, resign his office, and let the Senate fill its chair with a worthier man.

Evening Bulletin (Philadelphia), March 11, 1865, p. 4.

**HIGH LIVING.** An excellent old colored man hearing the salvo of artillery on the 4th of March last, inquired what was the meaning of all the noise. Upon being informed that it was in honor of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, who then took his seat for the second time as President, old Cæsar asked what pay the President had. "Twenty-five thousand dollars a year," was the reply, which made the inquirer's eyes stick out like a lobsters. "He must be mighty rich," said Cæsar. "No," said his young boss, "It costs him a great deal to live." "Why," said Cæsar, "he has his house rent free, and his clothes can't cost much." "True," was the reply, "but his expenses for living are enormous." "Living!" exclaimed the old fellow; "twenty-five thousand dollars! Good Heavens, he must live all the time on *lemon pie!*" [New Bedford Mercury.]

When, on March 4, 1865, Abraham Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address, the collapse of the Confederacy was to be but a matter of days. Five weeks later Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox. The writing was unmistakably on the wall, but resisting what would have been a natural impulse to voice the triumph of the North, the President—his policies vindicated by a sweeping victory over McClellan the previous November—phrased a thought which made him no friends among the "bitter enders" of his time, but which has since redounded to his glory more than any other utterance save the sublimely simple Gettysburg speech: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." It is counsel as applicable to conditions today as it was in 1865.

# *I Saw Lincoln Inaugurated*

By GEN. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD

*Member of Congress from the Ninth District of Ohio*

(EDITOR'S NOTE—General Sherwood—born August 13, 1835—is one of the last links that bind the public men of today to the generation of Abraham Lincoln. His oldest colleague in the House of Representatives, "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, is almost a year younger than General Sherwood. Both saw their first service in the House of Representatives in the Forty-third Congress in 1873. Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who also fought in the Civil War, is eight years younger than the Ohio veteran and saw his first service in the Forty-eighth Congress in 1883. General Sherwood's story of President Lincoln's Second Inauguration is a vivid picture of a memorable event.)

OUT of the crowd of 20,000 people who stood in front of the Capitol on the fourth day of March, 1865, to see the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, I am today the only one left in public life. I came to Washington as a soldier and I had made up my mind that I would see our commander-in-chief, for whom we had voted on our way to the battle of Franklin in the November before, take his oath of office.

Election day had fallen on November fourth. On that day we were on a forced march in Tennessee. The Ohio

legislature had passed a law giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote. The Ohio presidential tickets had been sent to me for my regiment—I was in command of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio. Just before daylight, I had my horse saddled and rode back three miles to the rear where I borrowed an ambulance and a camp kettle from our brigade surgeon, Dr. Brewer. The regiment started on its march at daylight. Whenever we rested that day on that rapid march, the soldiers of my regiment voted in that old camp kettle in the ambulance. We counted the ballots at night by the light of bivouac fires. Although one-third of my regiment were Democrats, only seven votes were cast against Abraham Lincoln by the whole regiment.

Then came the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After we had driven General Hood and his army across the Tennessee River, we were placed on transports and carried up the Tennessee and Ohio to Cincinnati, then across Ohio and Virginia, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, to Washington. We reached the capital of the nation on March third, consigned to an ocean voyage to some point in North Carolina, where we were to meet the army of General Sherman coming up the coast from Savannah.

I was looking for a warhorse, my last horse having been shot in the first onslaught at the battle of Franklin. I was determined to see the inauguration of our President, for Lincoln was the idol of the army and I had never seen him.

I reached the Capitol just as the inauguration ceremony was about to be held. There was no general platform. Nor were there any reserved seats for Congress or for any one else. There was a vast crowd there and they were all packed up. Hundreds of the onlookers were soldiers, including many officers in their full uniform. One of these was General Joe Hooker. I had on my old coat that I wore in the Atlanta campaign. It had once been blue, but now it was besmirched with the grime of the red-clay roads of northern Georgia and the sticky mud of Tennessee. My old slouch hat had a hole in the crown, caused by my sleeping too close to a bivouac fire.

I worked my way up through the crowd until I got within ten feet of Mr. Lincoln. He stood on a little platform, with a small table near him and on that a glass of water. He had a white pocket-handkerchief around his neck. I can see him now as I saw him then—a tall spare man, with deep lines of care furrowing his cheeks, a sad

*(Concluded on page 285)*

## *I Saw Lincoln Inaugurated*

*(Concluded from page 261)*

face, a strong face, the face of a man of many sorrows. I can hear him now as I heard him then, voice his last official utterance to the people of the United States:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan."

The mighty scourge of that war did speedily pass away. And the end is another scene I shall never forget. We were in North Carolina when the word came that Lee had surrendered at Appomattox. Every marching soldier behind a gun voiced the gladness of his heart. The whole army went wild. That line of march was about ten miles long and I could almost hear the last shout of

joy go away down to the end of the line. We were all tired of the war and that was the gladdest day that army ever saw. It was the proudest day any army had ever seen. We had fought the good fight, we had kept the faith and we knew that we would soon be in our homes again.

What a terrible change from universal joy to the deepest gloom followed this gala day. Early on the fifteenth of April, 1865, after we had reached the environs of Raleigh, I saddled up my horse to ride into the city; I had to pass through the camps of about 60,000 soldiers. Camps were always noisy. But that morning, the camps were as still as the grave. I met a staff officer and I asked him:

"Why this silence in the camps?"

His answer was:

"President Lincoln has been assassinated."

There was universal mourning in the army. Every soldier loved and revered him, and that whole camp was as silent as a house of prayer.

## The Inauguration of 1865.

### Representative Sherwood Draws Lincoln as He Saw Him.

*From a speech by Mr. Sherwood of Ohio in  
the House of Representatives.*

I am the only living man in public life that witnessed Abraham Lincoln's second inauguration, on March 4, 1865. It was after we had fought the battle of Franklin and Nashville. Our veteran army took the transports on the Tennessee River and came up the Ohio to Cincinnati, then came across the country on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and arrived in Washington on March 3. I was looking for a war horse, as my last horse was shot at the battle of Franklin.

Lincoln was inaugurated the next morning on the east front of the Capitol. I had never seen Abraham Lincoln. I was bound to see that inauguration, as Lincoln was the idol of our army.

I reached the Capitol just as the inauguration had started. There was no general platform. There were no reserved seats for Congressmen or anybody else. We were all standing up. There must have been 20,000 people in front of the Capitol. Lincoln stood there on the east front, on a little platform that did not cost \$500, with a little stand and a glass of water. He had a white pocket handkerchief around his neck. I can see him now as I saw him then, a tall, spare man, with deep lines of care furrowing his cheeks; a sad face, a strong face, the face of a man of many sorrows. A face lit up with the inspiration of a great soul as he voiced in prophecy the ultimate destiny of this nation. There was no display whatever.

I had on my old, once blue, coat that I wore on the Atlanta campaign, besmirched with grime from the red clay roads of northern Georgia and the sticky mud of western Tennessee, and my old slouch hat with a hole in the crown, caused by sleeping too near the bivouac fire.

I worked myself up through that vast crowd and stood within ten feet of Abraham Lincoln and heard him deliver the last of his inaugural address—his last official declaration. Our army was to take the ocean transports that night for Fort Anderson and to meet Sherman's army coming up from Savannah.

I believe such a simple inauguration as was given Lincoln in 1865 would be the most proper and popular inauguration for our coming President.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
WASHINGTON

GP

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

July 12 1939

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 26, requesting "authoritative statements" concerning the administration of the oath of office by Chief Justice Taney to Abraham Lincoln, has had the attention to the Acting Chief Bibliographer, and the Chief of the Division of Fine Arts.

We enclose their memoranda in response for your information.

We shall be glad to furnish an estimate of the cost of a photostat reproduction of the woodcut in the Division of Fine Arts, if desired (see enclosed circular).

Very truly yours,

*Louise G. Catton*  
Secretary of the Library

(enclosures )

W

Mr. Louis A. Warren, Director  
Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Fort Wayne Indiana



TO THE

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FROM THE

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

REFERRING TO letter of Mr. Louis A. Warren, Director,  
Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind.,  
asking for data for a picture of Lincoln being  
sworn into office by Chief Justice Taney: whether  
the President held up his right hand while his left  
rested on the Bible, who held the Bible, whether the  
Chief Justice raised his right hand.

June 30, 1939

According to the article on Oaths in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 14th ed., New York, 1929, v. 16, p. 664, in the United States: "No special form need accompany the administration of an oath, unless required by statute, provided that some formal act be done to impress the witness with the distinction between sworn statements and bare assertions."

The Constitution of the United States provides the form of words of the oath, but no act. We have communicated in regard to the procedure with Mr. Charles Elmore Cropley, Clerk of the Supreme Court, who has been present at the inaugurations for the last thirty years and has participated in the last three or four ceremonies. The Clerk holds the Bible. The Chief Justice holds the copy of the oath, which he reads and which the President repeats after him, sometimes in entirety, sometimes phrase by phrase. Mr. Cropley has never seen the Chief Justice raise his hand. Mr. Cropley tells us that the President's gesture is according to his personal preference. Mr. Hoover kissed the Bible (as did George Washington); Mr. Roosevelt at the last inaugural inserted his hand under a cellophane cover which had been made to protect his old Dutch family Bible from the heavy rain.

Mr. Cropley tells us further that the procedure at the first Lincoln inauguration has been a matter of considerable debate--whether or not Mr. Lincoln raised his right hand--and that it apparently cannot be decided with any authority. The second inaugural was photographed by Brady, so it is not open to question. This photograph is no doubt available in the Division of Fine Arts, where there may also be contemporaneous representations of the first Lincoln inauguration.

Respectfully submitted,



Acting Chief Bibliographer.

# MEMORANDUM

4.

TO THE  
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

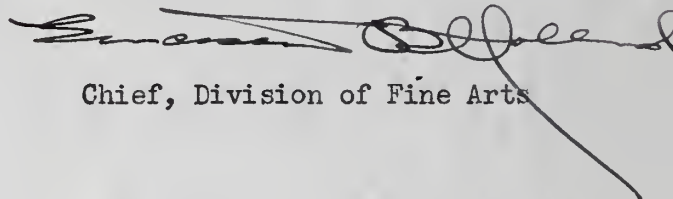
FROM THE Division of Fine Arts  
July 11, 1939

REFERRING TO letter of Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
By Louis A. Warren, Director June 26, 1939

The Brady photograph of the second inauguration of Lincoln does not show the administration of the oath, but rather the delivery of the inaugural address.

We have in the Division of Fine Arts an old woodcut, source unknown, entitled "The Inauguration" which shows Lincoln at the left of a small circular table with his right hand upon the Bible while his left hand hangs at his side. Directly behind the table stands the clerk who holds the volumes on which Lincoln's hand is placed, and to the right of the table is the Chief Justice with a paper in his hand,

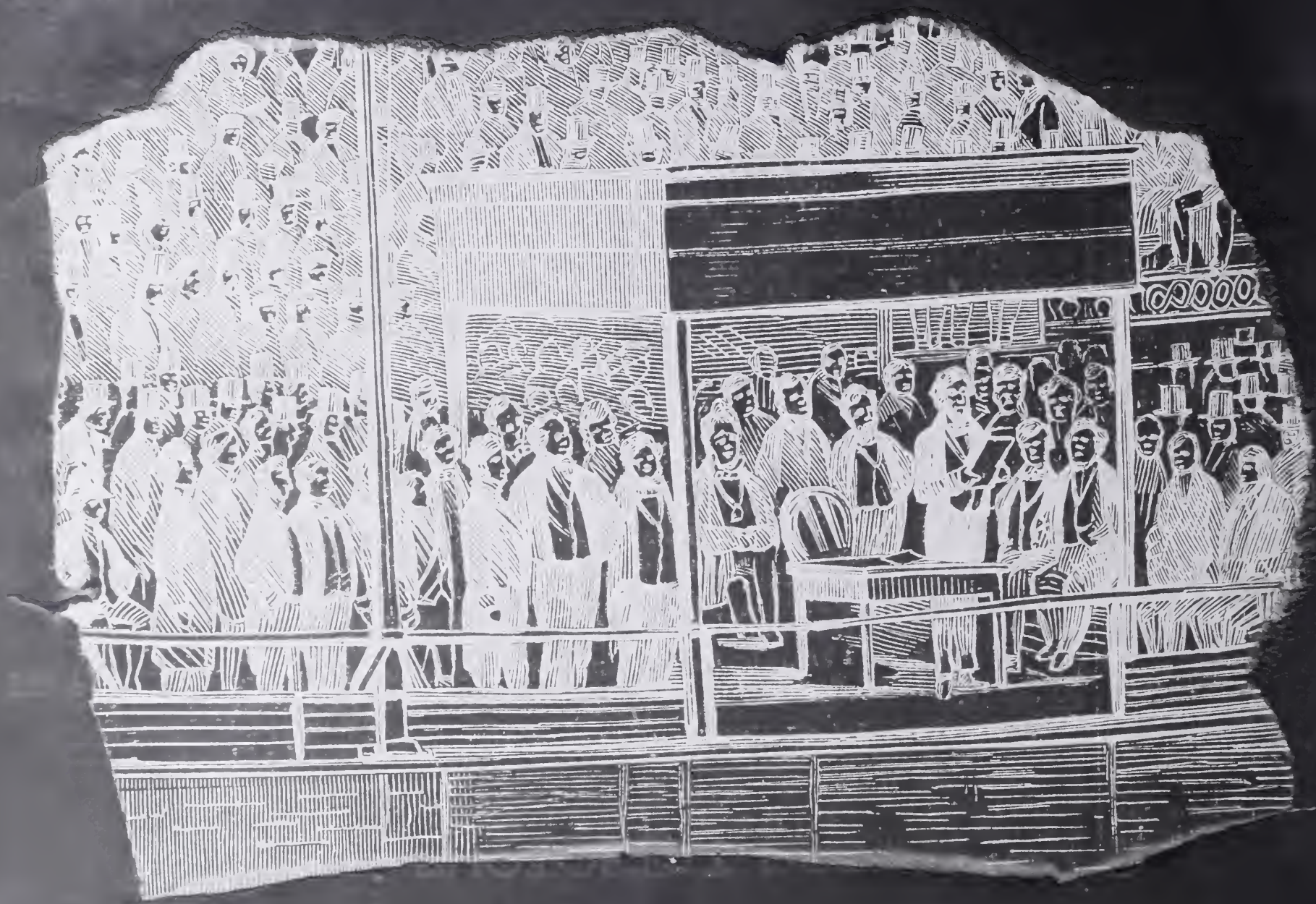
The woodcut appears to have been made for some journal and may be from a drawing on the spot, but we have no way of knowing which inauguration is represented. The cut may be photostated if desired.



Chief, Division of Fine Arts













effort to save the common country; and, while expressing his gratitude to Almighty God for directing the mind of the country to what he considered a right conclusion, he added that it afforded no satisfaction to think any other man might have been disappointed by the result."

Note: Slightly more than 4 million votes were cast in the 1864 Presidential election. Lincoln got approximately 400,000 votes more than McClellan. Percentage-wise Lincoln received about 55% of the popular vote. Lincoln carried every state in the Union except Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky with 234 electoral votes. McClellan received 21 electoral votes.

## The Fourth of March

Editor's Note: The editors of Harper's Weekly, March 11, 1865, published a lead editorial entitled "The Fourth Of March," and the following week, March 18, 1865, their lead editorial was entitled "The Inaugural Address." The editorial writer or writers was/were very enthusiastic about Lincoln's re-election and there was nothing but praise for the topics covered (and not covered) in the Inaugural Address.

R. G. M.

### The Fourth Of March.

"On this day President Lincoln enters upon his second term amidst the benedictions of the loyal citizens of the United States. No man in any office at any period of our history has been so tried as he, and no man has ever shown himself more faithful to a great duty. His temperament, his singular sagacity, his inflexible honesty, his patient persistence, his clear comprehension of the scope of the war and of the character and purpose of the American people, have not only enabled him to guide the country safely in its most perilous hour, but have endeared him forever to the popular heart.

"Party hate has dashed itself to pieces against his spotless patriotism. Friendly impatience has long since hushed its hot criticism. Foreign skepticism and affected contempt at length recognize in him a purely characteristic representative of that America which conquers by good sense and moral fidelity. The history of the first term of his administration is the story of a desperate and prodigious civil war waged over a continent, and revealing the unprecedented power of a Government founded upon the popular will.

"Such a war necessarily clothes the chief executive magistrate with extraordinary power. Yet it is the most significant tribute to the character of Mr. Lincoln that his exercise of that power has been so temperate and so purely patriotic that after four years' experience of it parties crumble away, and he is continued in his high office by the hearty confidence of the vast body of the people.

"And that he is to-day inaugurated amidst universal applause, that the nation has not been deluded by the vehement party assaults which every civil war makes so practicable and specious, but has known and approved a man so just and faithful, is the noblest proof of the truly conservative character of that popular Government with which the name of Abraham Lincoln will henceforth be associated."

### The Inaugural Address.

"The inaugural address of the President is characteristically simple and solemn. He neither speculates, nor prophesies, nor sentimentalizes. Four years have revealed to every mind the ghastly truth that the Government of the United States is struggling in a death-grapple with slavery; and as a new epoch of the Government opens in civil war, its Chief Magistrate states the vital point of the contest, and invokes God's blessing upon the effort of the country to finish its work in triumph. With a certain grand and quaint vigor, unprecedented in modern politics, the President says: 'Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so, still it must be said: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."'

"We are especially glad that the inaugural does not, as the New York *Tribune* wishes it did, 'appeal to the rebels for a cessation of hostilities as pleadingly as its

prototype (the first inaugural) urged forbearance from beginning them.' Such a tone would have been neither politic nor humane. When the President speaks of 'the progress of our arms upon which all else chiefly depends,' every man is reminded of the peace-history of the last year, and of the terms which have been constantly repeated, and which are perfectly well known to the rebels and to the world. Those terms are unconditional submission to the laws of the United States.

"We are equally glad that the President indulges in no observations upon Mexico, England, France, and things in general. He was taking the oath to continue the work in which his conduct has so satisfied the country that he is continued in his office by general assent. With a fine sense of propriety he says, in the gravest and most impressive way, that he accepts the trust and prays for strength to do his duty. And all true American hearts say, Amen!"



(0-122) Lloyd Ostendorf—Western Reserve Historical Society.

Photograph of Lincoln's Second Inaugural made by Alexander Gardner on Saturday, March 4, 1865. This newly discovered photograph appears to be the only one of the series (0-105, 0-106 and 0-108) to bear the A. Gardner, 511 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. imprint.

## Numistamps

Numistamp is a newly coined word to describe a replica, United States coin manufactured in the form of a plaquette, having the appearance of a large (1 3/8" x 2 1/4") postage stamp. Each plaquette is struck in metal closely identified with that of the coin it portrays, but avoids any composition that could encourage misuse of the coin impression.

Three of the United States Numistamps acquired by the Foundation are of the small cent series, namely, the one cent dated 1909, the war-time steel cent issued in 1943 and the newly designed cent issued in 1959. The obverse and reverse of all three coins are shown on each plaquette.

This series is produced with the knowledge and consent of the General Counsel for the United States Department of the Treasury, and all dies are destroyed upon completion of a limited edition of 4,000 serially numbered pieces in each series.



# AmericanHeritage.com

History's Homepage

## American Heritage Events

Posted Friday February 1, 2008 07:00 AM EST

### Photographs Offer New Look at Lincoln's Second Inauguration

By Jenni Rodibaugh

This past December, Civil War enthusiast, Carl Jennings of Berthoud, CO, was online gathering photographic material for his "American Civil War Library," when he discovered three miscataloged photographs taken at the scene of Lincoln's second inaugural address.

"My first thought was 'No way!'" said Jennings, a former high-tech executive from South Carolina, who is not a professional scholar of American history, but has made Civil War collecting his life's work. While many images of the Lincoln presidency exist, it is extremely rare to find a "new" image.

Jennings was sifting through the Library of Congress' one million archival photographs in its online Prints and Photographs catalogue when he encountered the picture captioned 'Wash. D.C. Grand Review of Army,' which was ostensibly of the two-day military parade in May 1865. A distinct line of soldiers with shouldered rifles stood amidst a crowd of hundreds of civilians. But, said Jennings, "the identification given didn't jive with what I was seeing." After viewing the photograph at a higher resolution, he saw civilians pressed closely around the soldiers, not something that would occur in a military parade.

A day later, Jennings returned to the online archives and discovered two more photographs, each entitled "Inauguration of President Grant." Both showed the same trees, townhouses, and soldiers as the first photograph.

"The idea that I had discovered previously unknown photographs from this event seemed too good to be true," said Jennings, "especially since it was on the Library of Congress website, and had been there for years."

Jennings fired off a letter to Carol Johnson, Curator of the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, who compared the images and immediately saw the similarities. She also noticed that in the margins of the log for one of the negatives labeled as Grant's 1869 inauguration, a researcher had scribbled "Lincoln?" Johnson pulled out the only existing picture of Lincoln's second inaugural in the archives, which showed the same details as in the three mislabeled photographs: the steps of Capitol building, wandering civilians, carriages, trees, buildings, and line of soldiers. Moreover, the existing inaugural photograph and the three new prints were part of the same collection, all taken by photographer Andrew Gardner.

An elated Johnson contacted Bob Zeller, the President of the Center for Civil War Photography, and asked him to confirm her findings. Zeller and his colleague quickly ruled out that the prints illustrated the Grand Review of the Army. The leafless trees in the three new prints suggested spring not winter. Zeller also noted the absence of the platform, which was added for Grant's inauguration. The presence of hundreds of soldiers by the Capitol building was another giveaway: lines of uniformed soldiers would have been present at Lincoln's second inaugural right after the war, but not when the nation was at peace during Grant's inauguration in 1869.

Several days later, Jennings was watching breakfast when he saw the CNN report on the second inauguration images. "I am very excited to have been part of this major historical discovery," he said. Bob Zeller shared Jennings' enthusiasm. "A real scholar could glean a fair amount of information from those photos about the second inauguration of Lincoln," he said. "We have three new windows into history...The images are almost like frames of a movie."

If their discovery wasn't exciting enough, in November, John Richter of the Center for Civil War Photography, made headlines after identifying the figure of Abraham Lincoln in two photographs. In them, Lincoln wore a top hat and white gloves, and rode through the crowd gathered to hear him deliver what would become known as the Gettysburg Address. Because the faces of the people in the photograph are indistinguishable, and much of the



**Click on the image above to launch the slideshow.**  
(All photographs courtesy of the Library of Congress.)

figure thought to be Lincoln is obscured by the surrounding crowd, some remain skeptical of Richter's discovery.

Zeller argues, however, that Alexander Gardner would not have wasted time by taking two photographs of a crowd without an important reason. "It took about as much time to get a new plate into the wet plate camera as it did to load a musket," he explains. He finds it understandable that Gardner would not have sold the prints to the public. "I can see him arriving at the Gettysburg Address scene and being extremely disappointed," says Zeller, "and probably irritated that the platform was too far away."

Though much of Lincoln's second inauguration is only within the reach of our imaginations, these new images allow us to see more of that event as it truly happened. The photographs also serve as a reminder that there are still undiscovered primary sources, and we can never know what we may find.

—*Jenni Rodibaugh is an Assistant Editor at American Heritage Magazine.*



Slideshow Controls:  
<< PREVIOUS | PLAY | STOP | NEXT >>



Slide 1 of 4  
Carl Jennings stumbled on this picture of the crowd at Lincoln's second inauguration.  
The picture was mislabeled as "Wash. D.C. Grand Review of Army, May 1865."  
(All photographs courtesy of the Library of Congress.)

Slideshow Controls:  
<< PREVIOUS | PLAY | STOP | NEXT >>



Slide 2 of 4  
This photograph shows a slightly different view of the crowd.  
The sleeve for the negative identified the image as the inauguration of President Grant.  
(All photographs courtesy of the Library of Congress.)



Slideshow Controls:  
<< PREVIOUS | PLAY | STOP | NEXT >>



Slide 3 of 4  
Soldiers and civilians look left in the direction of the Capitol building.  
(All photographs courtesy of the Library of Congress.)

Slideshow Controls:  
<< PREVIOUS | PLAY | STOP | NEXT >>



Slide 4 of 4

This was the correctly captioned photograph in the Library of Congress archives showing Lincoln's second inaugural.  
Curator Carol Johnson used it to identify the mislabeled images.  
(All photographs courtesy of the Library of Congress.)

SECOND ILLUSTRATION

DRAWER 6

SECOND ORIGINAL



